



1074702

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

TROY OPERABLE UNIT

LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE

Prepared by:
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
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1.0 Overview of Community Involvement Plan

This Community Involvement Plan identifies issues of concern to Troy community members and communication activities relating to the investigation and sampling of vermiculite and associated asbestos at the Troy Operable Unit of the Libby Asbestos Site. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has lead responsibility for the investigation, sampling, and community relations and involvement activities for Troy. Appendix A includes a list of key government and community contacts involved with Troy and the Libby Asbestos Site. DEQ prepared this Community Involvement Plan with guidance from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* and *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*.

The DEQ Project Manager interviewed a number of Troy residents, business owners, and public officials during the week of March 7, 2005. DEQ then prepared this Community Involvement Plan based on those interviews. Appendix B includes the interview questions specific for the Troy portion of the Libby Asbestos Site.

The purpose of this Community Involvement Plan is to identify concerns of people living in and around Troy affected by the Libby Asbestos Site and develop methods of addressing those concerns. The objectives of community relations in Troy are to:

- involve the public in activities and decisions related to investigation and sampling of Troy;
- provide the public the opportunity to comment on and provide input to technical decisions;
- inform the public of planned or ongoing actions; and
- identify and resolve conflict.

It is important to emphasize that this Community Involvement Plan provides opinions and concerns of the interviewees and not those of DEQ or EPA. The information developed in the interviews and summarized in this Community Involvement Plan reflects interviewees' responses and perceptions of risk, regardless of whether those responses are factually precise. This Community Involvement Plan serves as a basis for addressing community concerns, for clarifying misinformation identified in community responses, and suggests measures for accomplishing both of these objectives.

2.0 Site Description

The Libby Asbestos Site includes seven Operable Units. The Troy Operable Unit includes the City of Troy and some of the nearby residential areas. Figure 1 identifies the current boundary of the Troy Operable Unit. It is important to note the boundaries may change based on information obtained during investigations.

Readers can find further information on the Libby Asbestos Site at the EPA Information Center, located at 501 Mineral Avenue in Libby. The telephone number at the Information Center is (406) 293-6194. Information about the site is also available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/libby.html>. The Information Center hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

2.1 Location

Troy lies in the northwest corner of Montana in Lincoln County approximately 15 miles east of the Idaho border, following U.S. Highway 2, and 40 miles south of the Canadian border. U.S. Highway 2 runs through Troy and connects Troy to the nearest towns of Libby (20 miles) and Kalispell (110 miles) to the southeast. Troy is the town with the lowest elevation in Montana at only 1,889 feet above sea level (UMTG, 2004).

2.2 History of the Vermiculite Mine

In 1881, gold miners discovered vermiculite, a hydrated magnesium silicate mineral that resembles mica in appearance, just outside Libby, Montana. Initial mining operations began in the early 1920s on the vermiculite ore body located approximately seven miles northeast of Libby. By the late 1920s, operations were at full scale under the name of the Universal Zonolite Insulation Company (Zonolite).

The Zonolite mining operations of the vermiculite ore body were fairly typical. Vermiculite ore was strip-mined using conventional equipment and then processed in an on-site dry mill to remove waste rock and overburden. The processed ore was then trucked down Rainy Creek Road to a screening plant, where the milled ore was separated into five size ranges for use in various products. From there, the material was shipped, predominantly by rail, across the country. The processed ore was either used as is for various products or was expanded, also known as exfoliated, prior to use. Expansion is accomplished by heating the ore, usually in a dry kiln, to approximately 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The heating process boils the water trapped in the crystalline matrix of the vermiculite, thus expanding the material by a factor of 10- to 15-fold.

In 1963, W.R. Grace & Co. bought the Zonolite mining operations and operated it in a similar fashion until the mine closed in 1990. A wet-milling process was added to the operation in 1975, which operated in tandem with the dry mill, until the dry mill was taken off line in 1985. Expansion operations at the Export Plant ceased in Libby sometime prior to 1981, although this area was still used to bag and export milled ore until mining operations were stopped in 1990. In 1994 W. R. Grace & Co. sold the mine area to the Kootenai Development Company, who are the current owners.

In 1985, W.R. Grace & Co. reported reaching a vermiculite production high at the Libby mine of 240,000 tons per year or 50 percent of the vermiculite mined in the U.S. (Grace, 2000). Before the mine closed in 1990, Libby produced about 80 percent of the world supply of vermiculite (Peronard, 2000). Commercially exploited vermiculite is used in agricultural, horticultural, industrial, and construction products such as building insulation and soil conditioner (TVA, 2000).

Due to the close proximity to Libby, residents of Troy may have worked at the WR Grace mine in Libby and/or used vermiculite from Libby for home insulation and/or yard enhancement.

2.3 Public Health Exposure

The vermiculite ore body in Libby contains naturally occurring forms of asbestos. Asbestos is a generic term for a group of six, naturally occurring, fibrous silicate minerals. The predominant minerals found at the Libby Asbestos Site are known as amphibole asbestos. Asbestos is a recognized human carcinogen and is classified as a hazardous substance as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 40, Section 302.4 of the National Contingency Plan.

Although people can be exposed to asbestos by ingestion (eating, drinking) or possibly through skin contact, these are not major exposure routes and do not pose nearly as great a risk as inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers, the primary exposure route. The fibers that are most dangerous to human health are longer than 5 microns and especially those longer than 10 microns, with a length to width ratio of 5:1. For comparison, a human hair is approximately 100 microns wide. These fibers are of respirable size, meaning they can pass through the nose and throat and reach the lungs.

Inhalation of asbestos fibers is known to cause three major respiratory diseases: asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. Asbestosis is a restrictive lung disease, which can be fatal. Asbestosis is a disease characterized by fibrotic scarring of the lung and is caused specifically by exposure to asbestos mineral fibers. Mesothelioma is a cancer of the lining of the chest and abdominal cavities. The combination of smoking and exposure to asbestos greatly increases the risk of developing one of these lung cancers.

Asbestos-related diseases include asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. Asbestos can cause scarring of lung tissue that eventually restricts one's ability to inhale, resulting in asbestosis. Asbestos may also be tied to the risk of lung cancer, especially in combination with exposure to tobacco smoke. Asbestos is thought to be the primary cause of mesothelioma, a rare and deadly type of cancer of the lung lining and chest wall. Almost everyone has been exposed to asbestos to some degree. Air, water, food, and many consumer products may contain small amounts of asbestos. Asbestos is released from natural deposits in the earth and as a result of deterioration of asbestos products. Not all persons exposed to asbestos will develop asbestos-related diseases. Asbestos-related diseases may take anywhere from 10 to 40 years (latency period) to develop and symptoms to appear after initial exposure to asbestos.

2.4 Nature and Extent of Contamination

The extent of vermiculite contamination within the Troy Operable Unit is unknown at this time. Based on historical information and knowledge received in Libby, the City of Troy is not known to have large areas of highly contaminated soils or other media. The main source areas, the mine and processing facilities, are located in Libby. However, miners who worked in Libby and lived in Troy may have inadvertently brought home the asbestos fibers on their persons, clothing, and personal items. Troy community members may have used the asbestos-containing vermiculite from the mine for insulation in homes or businesses and as soil supplements for yards and gardens. Future investigations will further define the extent of vermiculite contamination in the City of Troy.

2.5 Government Agency Involvement

EPA is the lead agency for the Libby Asbestos Site. Through a cooperative agreement between EPA and DEQ, DEQ is the lead agency for the Troy Operable Unit. Appendix A includes a list of key government and community members involved with the Troy Operable Unit and the Libby Asbestos Site.

3.0 Troy Community Profile

3.1 Community History

The City of Troy began as a collection of placer mining claims patented as early as 1890. The Great Northern Railway Company also began laying a rail line along the Kootenai River in 1890. Many miners soon realized the property was more valuable as a town site than as a mining claim. By the winter of 1891/1892, the railroad grade was finished and the Great Northern crews moved westward. The Great Northern Railway had a dramatic impact on the growth and development of Troy (Calvi, 1999).

From 1892 through 1912, the Great Northern Railway was the major transportation system in northwestern Montana. Highway 2 was proposed in 1912 and provided graded roads for increased wagon traffic by 1915. The Great Northern Railway provided employment and supported the growth of the town (Calvi, 1999). Natural resources, such as logging, mining, and recreation, support the population today.

3.2 Population and Demographics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census estimates, Lincoln County has a total population of 18,835 with 957 of those persons residing in Troy.

The U.S. Census Bureau reports ethnic minorities make up approximately 3 percent of the Troy population. The largest ethnic minority population is Hispanic or Latino at 1.36 percent. Other ethnic minorities living in Troy are reported as Native American, Asian, or other.

The 2000 census lists the median age in Troy as 41 years. Just less than 16 percent of Troy's population is over 65 years of age. Children under the age of 18 comprise 28 percent of the town population. Adults ages 18 to 64 (sometimes called the working age population) comprise 56 percent of Troy's population.

3.3 Employment and Income

Lincoln County, Montana, has a 24-year history of annual double-digit unemployment. Its economy is based on natural resource extraction, government employment, manufacturing, and health care services.

The continued decline within the timber industry has resulted in a relatively large number of skilled underemployed people living in the county. With the high annual unemployment rate for the past 25 years, ranging from 11 to 18 percent, Lincoln County is designated a labor surplus area. Skilled wage rates in Lincoln County (as well as in Montana as a whole) are among the lowest in the United States (EDC, 2004).

The top ten Lincoln County major employers in 1999 are listed in Table 3.2 (EDC, 2004).

Table 3-2: Top Ten Lincoln County Employers in 1999

Name of Employer	Number of Employees
Stimson Lumber Company	340 (note: closed in 2003)
Kootenai National Forest	276
Libby Public School District	203
St. John's Lutheran Hospital	182
Lincoln County Government	135
Owens & Hurst Lumber	120
Ksanka Plum Creek Timber	118
Eureka Public School District	113
Libby Care Center	92
Rosauer's Food & Drug	91

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the 1999 per capita personal income in Lincoln County was \$16,711.

3.4 Tourism

Lincoln County, including Troy, is located between two of the fastest growing tourism regions of the Pacific Northwest, the Flathead Valley of Montana (Whitefish and Kalispell), and the Elk and Columbia Valleys of British Columbia. It is within easy driving distance of major population centers such as Spokane, Calgary, and Missoula. Tourism development to date has been restrained, reflecting the region's dependence on natural resource industries (EDC, 2004).

Troy has a bed and breakfast, two motels, a campground and an RV park. Other tourism accommodations are located in nearby Libby, Eureka, and the Yaak River Valley, including a number of tourist lodges and bed and breakfast places. As the present tourist strategy evolves, there will be a definite need for the construction of a number of three- and four-star hotels and lodges to cater to the expected new European and golfing markets (EDC, 2004).

There are three chambers of commerce in Lincoln County: the Tobacco Valley Board of Commerce in Eureka, the Libby Area Chamber, and the Troy Chamber.

3.5 Education

The Troy Public School District includes one elementary school, one junior high school, and one high school. The 2003 Troy Public School enrollment was 535 students (EDC, 2004). There are two parochial schools and one private and one public preschool/daycare located in Libby (EDC, 2004). Advanced educational services are delivered through the Lincoln County Campus of Flathead Valley Community College located in downtown Libby. There are three public libraries in Lincoln County. The Troy Branch Library is located at 3rd and Kalispell.

3.6 Community Organizations

The following sections identify the main community organizations related to the Libby Asbestos Site.

3.6.1 Asbestos Related Disease Network (ARD Net)

ARD Net is an association of persons involved with the medical aspects of asbestos related disease. The group consists of physicians, insurance representatives, mental health providers, and other health care interests and is funded by a rural health outreach grant awarded through Lincoln County. ARD Net was formed to provide input and oversight for the grant program and has developed into a forum through which all previous health-related groups network, problem solve, and combine resources.

3.6.2 Community Advisory Group (CAG)

The CAG serves as a public forum for representatives of diverse community interests to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Libby asbestos investigation and cleanup. The CAG is designed as a mechanism for all affected and interested parties in a community to actively participate in EPA's decision-making process. Summaries of the meetings are posted on the EPA web page at <<http://www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/libby/>> and on the City of Libby web page at <<http://www.libbymontana.com/public.html>>. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month from 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. in the Ponderosa Room of Libby City Hall. The CAG meetings are open to the public and each meeting includes time for public comment and questions.

3.6.3 Libby Area Technical Assistance Group (LATAG)

EPA awards Technical Assistance Grants to help communities participate in the decision-making process at Superfund sites. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available to qualified community groups so they can contract with independent technical advisors to interpret and help the community understand technical information about their site (EPA, 2004). The LATAG receives this grant from EPA to hire an independent technical advisor to interpret complex EPA documents. LATAG members discuss the interpretations in their meetings and, in turn, share what they learn with the community. The group also provides input to EPA about community concerns. Members of the LATAG are actively working with EPA to understand the basic

science, key issues and processes involved in the asbestos cleanup. The LATAG meets on the second Tuesday of each month from 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. in the Community College on Highway 2. The LATAG meetings are open to the public and each meeting includes time for public comment and questions.

3.7 Troy Community Involvement Activities

3.7.1 Community Interviews

The DEQ Project Manager met with approximately 45 people in March 2005, including residents, local business owners, and other Troy community members and leaders. The objective of the interviews was to find out how the interviewees or their family members may have been exposed to asbestos, assess community concerns and perceptions about asbestos, and find out how to best keep the public informed. Section 3.9 details the results of the meetings and interviews.

3.7.2 Health Fair

On March 23 and 24, 2000, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) participated in a public availability session in Troy. On March 25, 2000, ATSDR Health Education staff involved with the Libby Community Environmental Health Project participated in the "Health Fair" conducted in Troy. They provided information about asbestos exposure and answered questions about ATSDR and public health activities conducted and planned for Libby.

3.7.3 Inspections and Sampling

Since 1999, EPA has conducted more than 13 individual inspections with sampling in the Troy area. Property owner requests initiated those inspections, with the majority needed to complete real estate transactions or refinancing. Residents concerned with health effects, especially children playing outside or in attics, requested a few more. EPA conducted the inspections on an individual basis; in the same way the Contaminant Screening Study inspections were done in Libby.

3.8 Libby Asbestos Site Community Involvement Activities

While the City of Libby has been the main focus of the Libby Asbestos Site, the following activities pertain to the entire Libby Asbestos Site and are currently available to the community of Troy.

3.8.1 Community Advisory Group

EPA facilitated the formation of the Community Advisory Group (CAG). The first CAG information meeting was held on January 20, 2000, at the Libby City Hall. A CAG planning meeting was held on February 3, 2000. The CAG requested EPA to help them retain the services of a qualified facilitator. Mr. Gerald Mueller, a qualified facilitator chosen by a five-person

subcommittee of the newly formed CAG, was introduced at the February 3, 2000, meeting. The purpose of the CAG, the roles and responsibilities of the members, and the meeting procedures were established at the planning meeting. CAG meetings continue to be held the second Thursday of each month. See Section 3.6.2 for more details.

3.8.2 Information Centers

EPA officially established a local Information Center in Libby on December 16, 1999. EPA established the Center to provide the community with information about EPA's sampling and cleanup activities and the potential health effects from asbestos. The Information Center is staffed full time and is located at 501 Mineral Avenue. The telephone number at the Information Center is (406) 293-6194. The Information Center hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

DEQ has established a repository for general and Troy-specific information at the City Hall in Troy, located at 301 E. Kootenai. The Troy City Hall is open Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

3.8.3 Questions and Answers

EPA places frequently asked “Questions and Answers” in The Montanian, The Western News, and The Tobacco Valley News. They offer information on a variety of subjects such as sampling, cleanup, Community Advisory Group Meetings, etc., focusing on current events and other information related to the Libby Asbestos Site, including Troy. DEQ will work with EPA to include information for Troy as necessary.

3.8.4 Published Information on the Internet

EPA publishes information on the Internet at <<http://www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/libby/>>.

3.9 Community Concerns

DEQ representatives met with approximately 45 Troy community members in March 2005. DEQ asked and answered questions in order to gather information regarding concerns, questions, perceptions, and expectations of the Troy community related to the Libby Asbestos Site. Appendix B includes the interview questions specific for the Troy Operable Unit of the Libby Asbestos Site. The following text summarizes community responses to the interview questions and includes additional information provided by the community during public meetings and interviews. This Community Involvement Plan provides opinions and concerns of the interviewees and not those of DEQ or EPA. The information developed in the interviews and summarized in this Community Involvement Plan reflects interviewees' responses and perceptions of risk, regardless of whether those responses are factually precise.

Part A: Individual identifying information not pertinent to this Community Involvement Plan.

Part B, Questions 1 and 3: A number of individuals have actively investigated information regarding the Libby Asbestos Site by participating in health screenings, reading the local newspapers, visiting the Information Center in Libby, and meeting with EPA representatives.

Part B, Question 2: The interviewee's knowledge of the Libby Asbestos Site varied based on past involvement and overall level of concern. Some persons were involved with the abatement business and therefore knew about the remediation activities. Others had completed health screenings and were knowledgeable of potential health impacts. Still others were only concerned about the presence of Libby asbestos in their residences or place of business, and not the overall Libby Asbestos Site.

Part B, Question 4: No one interviewed had attended a public meeting in Libby because they felt the meetings did not pertain to Troy. However, no one objected to attending a public meeting in Troy.

Part B, Question 5: Most of the persons interviewed expect DEQ to perform the inspection, sampling, and possible cleanup with positive public relations and with as little publicity as possible. The interviewees noted there is a problem but would like DEQ to focus on the solution. They want the quality of the cleanup to be at least as good as what was done in Libby. Some noted they would like to see the inspection and cleanup done in an organized manner through town, for example by neighborhood or quadrant. A number of persons expressed concern with the Libby asbestos remaining after the cleanup (for example, in walls) and the potential future exposure to persons doing remodels or demolitions. People expect timely and honest answers from DEQ. The majority of persons interviewed were concerned with potential impact on the local economy and real estate transactions. The interviewees expect EPA and DEQ to finish the cleanup and not lose funding before the project is complete. All persons interviewed expect the Libby asbestos to be removed from their homes or businesses, as appropriate.

Part B, Question 6: The Fire Chief requested weekly updates on the location of activities, to allow for traffic planning in the case of an emergency. The City Council requested DEQ provide monthly updates at a regularly scheduled City Council meeting. Others just wanted to know about the cleanup of their individual properties.

Part B, Question 7: Community members identified the Montanian and Western News newspapers, direct mailing of newsletters, postcards, or fact sheets (not addressed "occupant"), the City of Troy newsletter, the Troy Tattler bulletin, and public meetings as the best ways to communicate with the community of Troy. Public meetings should be held either Wednesday (not the second or fourth to conflict with City Council meetings) or Thursday evenings at either the high school auditorium or the Senior Center. Regular updates at the City Council meetings may also be effective.

Part B, Questions 8 and 9: DEQ had already made arrangements to meet with the community leaders and individuals frequently identified during the interviews.

Part C: Individual information not pertinent to this Community Involvement Plan.

Part D: A few persons noted an area near the railroad tracks, possibly a former loading area, might have Libby asbestos in the soil. The interviewees did not note any other public areas where Libby asbestos may be found.

Part E: DEQ learned that every person interviewed with a health concern had already been screened through either the Montana Asbestos Surveillance and Screening Activity (MASSA) or Dr. Whitehouse. The screening program is effectively providing information to the community of Troy.

Part F: One interviewee suggested DEQ send extra flyers or newsletters to local businesses and ask the owners to post the flyers in store windows, place on counters, etc. A few persons expressed concern with the contracting and bidding process currently used by EPA. Many interviewees noted the importance of hiring local workers and using local resources. One resident wants areas where children may be exposed to be cleaned up first, for example the schools.

4.0 Community Involvement Goals and Objectives

DEQ has developed the following list of goals and objectives for community involvement in Troy. Section 5.0 identifies activities DEQ will complete to meet these goals.

1. DEQ will provide truthful and timely information to the Troy community.
2. DEQ will maintain open and frequent communication with the Troy City Council and the Lincoln County Commissioners regarding the investigation and sampling of Troy.
3. DEQ will provide continuing opportunities for community involvement and input into the Superfund process, specifically the investigation and sampling of Troy.
4. DEQ will comply with regulatory requirements of the Superfund law.

5.0 Community Involvement Activities

Based on the community interviews and public meetings, DEQ proposes the following community involvement activities to ensure each member of the Troy community receives appropriate and adequate information regarding the investigation and sampling of Libby asbestos in Troy. The following activities also meet the regulatory requirements of the Superfund law.

1. DEQ will communicate frequently with local newspapers and the Troy City Council to ensure positive, truthful, and timely dissemination of information regarding the investigation and sampling of Troy.
2. DEQ will provide monthly updates, or more frequent as necessary, to the Troy City Council and the community of Troy. These updates will be through direct mailings, public meetings,

announcements or articles in the local newspapers, announcements or articles in the Troy City Council newsletter, or updates during regularly scheduled Troy City Council meetings. DEQ also provides routine updates at the CAG meetings in Libby.

3. During the investigation and sampling activities, DEQ will provide weekly updates to the Fire Chief to include information on the presence of investigation and sampling equipment that may hinder emergency response.
4. DEQ will provide information to lending institutions, realtors, appraisers, assessors, etc. to aid in assessing the impact the Superfund activities in Troy may have on real estate transactions.
5. DEQ will maintain a confidential mailing list with contact information for all parties interested in the investigation and sampling of Troy.
6. DEQ will maintain an Information Repository for pertinent documents related to the inspections and sampling at City Hall in Troy and at the EPA Information Center in Libby. Please see Section 3.8.2 for further information regarding the information centers. DEQ will announce the placement of new documents at the information centers through local newspapers, newsletters, and during regularly scheduled Troy City Council and CAG meetings.
7. DEQ will provide all pertinent documents to EPA for the official Libby Asbestos Site Administrative Record housed at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Denver, CO.
8. DEQ will conduct community interviews. DEQ will then prepare, and revise as necessary, a Community Involvement Plan.
9. DEQ will contact each property owner prior to inspection of his or her property. DEQ will coordinate with the property owner regarding inspection and sampling activities. DEQ will provide and explain sampling results to property owners in a timely manner.
10. DEQ will provide updated information to EPA for placement on the Libby Asbestos Site on the Internet at <<http://www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/libby/>>.
11. DEQ will host a public meeting to explain the process and schedule for the Contaminant Screening Study.
12. DEQ will host a public meeting to explain the process and schedule for the removal of the Libby asbestos in the community of Troy.
13. DEQ will host a public meeting to explain and solicit public comment on the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Troy Operable Unit of the Libby Asbestos Site.

14. DEQ will ensure the community of Troy has access to all resources available for the Libby Asbestos Site, including but not limited to, the ARD Net, LATAG, and CAG organizations. Please see Section 3.6 for more information on the organizations.

6.0 References

Calvi, Jim. “Early Days and Historic Times of Troy, Montana.” 1999.

EDC (Lincoln County Economic Development Council Web Site). December 2004.
<<http://www.associationwebsites.net/kootenaird/>>.

Grace (W.R. Grace & Co Web Site). April 2000. “Fact Book.” <<http://www.grace.com>>.

Peronard, Paul, On-Scene Coordinator, Emergency Response Team, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 8. May 2000. “Request for a Time Critical Removal Action Approval and Exemption from the 12-month, \$2-million Statutory Limit at the Libby Asbestos Site-Export Plant & Screening Plant former Processing Areas, Libby, Lincoln County, Montana.” Action Memorandum to Max H. Dodson, Assistant Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 8.

TVA (The Vermiculite Association Web Site). May and June 2000.
<<http://www.vermiculite.org>>

UMTG (The Ultimate Montana Travel Guide and Montana Vacation Planner). December 2004.
<<http://www.ultimatemontana.com/index.html>>

EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). January 1992. “Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook.”

EPA. April 2002. “Superfund Community Involvement Handbook.”

EPA. December 2004. “Technical Assistance Grants.”
<<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag/>>.

Figure 1

Troy Operable Unit

Study Area Boundary

Appendix A

Community Contacts Troy Operable Unit, Libby Asbestos Site

Contact Agency	Name/Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number	Fax Number	Email Address
Montana Department of Environmental Quality	Catherine LeCours / Federal Superfund Project Manager	1100 North Last Chance Gulch PO Box 200901 Helena MT 59620	(406) 841-5040 1-800-246-8198	(406) 841-5050	clecours@mt.gov
United States Environmental Protection Agency	Jim Christiansen / Remedial Project Manager	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8EPR-SR) Denver CO 80202	(303) 312-6748	(303) 312-6897	christiansen.jim@epa.gov
	Peggy Churchill / Remedial Project Manager	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8EPR-SR) Denver CO 80202	(303) 312-6137	(303) 312-6897	churchill.peggy@epa.gov
	Dr. Aubrey Miller / Senior Medical Officer and Toxicologist	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8EPR-PS) Denver CO 80202	(303) 312-7023	(303) 312-6065	miller.aubrey@epa.gov
	Wendy Thomi / Community Involvement Coordinator	USEPA Region 8 (8MO) 10 W 15 th Street Suite 3200 Helena MT 59626-0096	(406) 457-5037 1-866-457-2690	(406) 457-5056	thomi.wendy@epa.gov
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Dan Strausbaugh / Regional Representative	USEPA Region 8 (8MO) 10 W 15 th Street Suite 3200 Helena MT 59626-0096	(406) 457-5007	(406) 457-5055	strausbaugh.dan@epa.gov
Lincoln County Environmental Health Department	Ron Anderson / Director	418 Mineral Ave Libby MT 59923	(406) 293-7781 ext 228	(406) 293-5340	lcdeh@libby.org
	Dr. Brad Black / County Medical Officer	418 Mineral Ave Libby MT 59923	(406) 293-7781 ext 228	(406) 293-3045	bblack@libby.org
City of Troy	Sandra Johnson / City Clerk	PO Box 823 Troy MT 59935	(406) 295-4151	(406) 295-4540	citytroy@libby.org

Appendix B
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Libby Asbestos Site, Troy Operable Unit Community Involvement Plan
Residential/Business/Local Official Survey

Date: _____ Time: _____
Interviewers: _____

PART A CONTACT AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Name of Respondent: _____
2. Business/Occupation (if applicable): _____
3. Physical Address: _____
4. Mailing Address: _____
5. Phone Number: _____
6. Would you like to be added to the mailing list? YES NO
Interviewer: Note in Part G

PART B COMMUNITY RELATIONS

1. Have you actively investigated and learned about the Libby Asbestos Site? YES NO

2. What do you know about the Libby Asbestos Site?

3. Where do you get your information relating to the Libby Asbestos Site? _____

4. Have you attended meetings or participated in other activities concerning the Libby/Troy contamination issues? YES NO

If yes, what did you find useful about the meetings or other activities? _____

If no, were there reasons for not attending or not participating? _____

5. What do you expect of EPA and/or DEQ with regards to the investigation and cleanup of Troy?

6. How would you like to be involved with the cleanup in Troy?

7. What do you think is the best way to communicate with the residents of Troy?

Y N Newspaper, which one? _____

Y N Direct Mail Newsletter/Fact Sheets

Y N Local newsletters/schools

Y N Radio announcements, which station? _____

Y N Civic Organizations, which one(s)? _____

Y N Public meetings

how often? _____

where? _____

what night of week? _____

Y N Other _____

8. Who are the formal and informal leaders of your community?

9. Can you think of anyone else we should talk with? YES NO

If yes, who and how might we contact them? _____

Interviewer: Note in Part G

PART C RESIDENCE BUILDING AND LANDSCAPING

1. Are you aware of any asbestos containing materials other than vermiculite used in your home? (for example: floor tiles, pipe insulation, siding) YES NO UNKNOWN

If yes, what are they? _____

2. Do you have vermiculite from the Libby mine in or around your home? YES NO

If yes, please complete the following:

Was the vermiculite used:

- a) For insulation (walls, attic) _____
- b) Gardens _____
- c) Planting _____
- d) Greenhouse _____
- e) Other _____

Is the vermiculite or dust from vermiculite insulation visible in any living areas inside the house or high use areas outside the home? YES NO

If yes, where? _____

Interviewer: Note in Part G

PART D OTHER VERMICULITE CONTACT

1. Do you know of any areas in Troy or the surrounding area where vermiculite from the mine may have been placed? YES NO UNKNOWN

If yes, where and how? _____

Interviewer: Note in Part G

2. Are there areas of Troy that you believe present a risk to residents from exposure to vermiculite from the Zonolite mine? YES NO UNKNOWN

If yes, where? _____

Interviewer: Note in Part G

3. Can you think of any other way that vermiculite or dust from the vermiculite may have been brought onto your property or into your home? _____

4. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the Zonolite Mine or W.R. Grace operations?

YES NO

If yes, what?

PART E HEALTH

We are not asking for specific health issues or medial information.

This is not a medical survey and will not contain personal medical information.

1. Do you have health concerns about asbestos? YES NO

Where do you get information regarding asbestos related disease? _____

If no source of information identified, did the interviewer provide a contact? YES NO

Interviewer provided MASSA business card

2. What is your perception of general health risks related to exposure to vermiculite from the Zonolite mine?

3. What is your perception of YOUR health risks related to exposure to vermiculite from the Zonolite mine?

PART F ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS/COMMENTS/CONCERNS

1. Is there anything you would like more information about? YES NO NOT NOW

If yes, what? _____

Interviewer: Note in Part G

2. Do you have any other thoughts or comments that we have not already discussed related to the Libby Asbestos/Troy Site?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

PART G AGENCY FOLLOW UP

Is follow up necessary?	Part and Question	What is necessary?	Date Completed	Complete by whom?
	A 6	Place on mail list		
	B 8	Additional person for interview		
	C 2	Visual vermiculite confirmed?		
	D 1	Other suspect area in Troy with vermiculite – is it confirmed?		
	D 2	Other suspect exposure risk in Troy – confirmed?		
	E 2	Provide respondent name to health study contact		
	F	Provide additional information as necessary		
Noted in interview				
Noted in interview				
Noted in interview				
Noted in interview				

Appendix C

Community Resources Troy Operable Unit, Libby Asbestos Site

Resource	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email / Internet	Notes
Community Advisory Group (CAG)	Gerald Mueller / Facilitator	(406) 542-0026	mueller@bigsky.com	Meetings: Ponderosa Room Libby City Hall 952 E Spruce Street Libby Second Thursday of each month 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.
Libby Area Technical Assistance Group (LATAG)	Gayla Benefield / Chair	(406) 293-5535	gaylab@libby.org	Meetings: Flathead Valley Community College 101 E Lincoln Blvd Libby Second Tuesday of each month 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.
Information Repository	EPA Information Center	(406) 293-6194	Rodriguez-NewstromL@cdm.com	501 Mineral Ave Libby Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Center for Asbestos Related Disease	Pat Cohan	(406) 293-9274		216 W 4 th Street Libby Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Troy Public Library	Judy Williams / Librarian	(406) 295-4040		Hours vary – please call
Troy Senior Center	Ron Higgins	(406) 295-4140		Hours vary – please call Location for Public Meeting
Troy High School	Brady Selle / Superintendent	(406) 295-4520		116 E Missoula Ave Troy Location for Public Meeting
The Western News	Roger Morris / Editor	(406) 293-4124	www.libby.org/WesternNews/welcome.html	Days of Publication: Tuesday and Thursday
The Montanian	David Latham / Ad Manager	(406) 293-8202	www.libby.org/montanian	Day of Publication: Tuesday